WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1803.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

EDWARD MURPHY will be our next Senator, a Democrat, thanks to the years of management of Democratic politics by DAVID BENNETT HILL and his associates.

Mr. MURPHY fully deserves the honor but may the circumstance which made him the necessary choice of the majority in the New York Legislature, never occur again. It is to be hoped devoutly that hereafter no President-elect will ever impose upon any important division of his party the unavoidable duty of administering to him a manifest rebuke.

Unfortunate as was Mr. CLEVELAND's attempted interference with the function of the New York Legislature, all is well.

# A Threatened Inflation of the Currency.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency agreed, on Monday, to report favorably Mr. Andrew's bill for the repeal of the SHERMAN act of July 14, 1890, with the amendment offered by Mr. CATE.

The purpose which Mr. ANDREW seeks to accomplish by his bill is to stop the further issue of Treasury notes against purchases of silver as prescribed by the SHERMAN act, under which our currency is inflated by nearly \$4,000,000 a month at the imminent risk of compelling a suspension of gold payments by the Treasury, and, as a consequence, by the banks. If his bill as amended by Mr. CATE should become a law, it would add at once to the currency \$16,824,700 of national bank notes and \$45,000,000 of Treasury notes, making altogether \$61,824,700.

The mode in which this result will come about is this: The national banks had on deposit on Dec. 31, 1892, to secure circulation, \$168,247,000 of United States bonds at par, upon which they had issued elreplation to the amount of 90 per cent. Mr. Andrew's bill will increase this issue by 10 per cent., namely, from 90 per cent. to par, which makes \$16,824,700. Mr. CATE's amendment directs that the whole of the silver purchased under the SHERMAN act since it took effect shall be coined into dollars, and that the excess of these dollars, over and above the face of the Treasury notes issued to pay for the silver, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt. The quantity of silver purchased by the Treasury under the SHERMAN act was, on Dec. 31, 1892, 129,500,000 ounces, which will make when coined about \$170,000,000. The amount of Treasury notes issued for the purchase of this silver was, on Dec. 81, 1892, about \$125,000,000. If the bill as amended becomes a law, the Treasury will therefore have at its disposal, as a miscellaneous receipt, \$45,000,000 in silver coin, which, in the present state of the national finances, will not fall to find its way speedily into circulation.

There is an old fable of a bear who, to kill a fly that he saw upon his master's forehead, smashed it with a paving stone. The fly was effectually disposed of, but the man's skull was crushed in the operation. Mr. ANDREW and Mr. CATE, in their zeal to relieve the country from the danger of inflation at the rate of less than \$4,000,000 per month, propose to let loose upon it nearly \$62,000,000 at a single blow!

## The Roman Catholic Controversy.

The asperity of the controversy now going on among the Roman Catholics concorning the mission of Monsignor SATOLLI and its results, is indicated by the suspicion expressed by one of our correspondents that a despatch from Chicago relating to the subject in THE SUN of Sunday committed this paper to a "complete endorsement" of its views and statements.

As a matter of fact, of course, we simply printed the despatch as it came to us, crediting its subject matter to its source, the Chicago Sunday Post. The controversy over questions of Church policy and discipline, to which it referred, THE SUN does not enter into, for the reason that we are altogether without the facts that would enable us to give it intelligent consideration.

It is not a controversy, as we understand it, which touches questions of doctrine. It relates rather to the administrative policy of Rome, concerning which we have no knowledge that justifles us in expressing an opinion one way or the other. May it not be that some of our correspondents in treating the subject are proceeding on assumptions rather than knowledge of the facts, and that thus they are assisting in exasperating a controversy which will doubtless be settled by the Holy See to the satisfaction of every faithful Catholic?

At any rate, the merits of the case have never been made known to us, and we are incompetent to judge of matters so purely conjectural. We can only infer that the authority of Rome, maintained through so many centuries, will now be obeyed by all those subject to it, and that it will be exercised wisely and justly by the present statesmanlike occupant of the Papal chair.

# The Paris Arbitration.

"The American Side of the Behring Sea Controversy" is discussed by Mr. Stephen B. STANTON in the American Law Register. The man who can describe or delineate or even point out the main features of the American side of the controversy which is to be decided by the arbitrators at Paris, is sure of a hearing. Many people will turn to Mr. STANTON's article with curiosity and interest. They will be disappointed.

This alleged presentation of the " American side" is merely an elaboration of the line of argument and diplomacy indicated by Mr. BLAINE when he had the seal question in hand, and before the State Department and the Senate committed the country to the five fatal questions which alone are to be considered by the tribunal at Paris. Mr. STANTON'S efforts are confined to an attempt to show that the extermination of the fur seal by greedy and unscrupulous hunters is against good morals; that Great Britain has the same interest as we have in putting a stop to the business; that the Canadian poachers, in their destructive enterprise are criminal in the view of international law; and that in encouraging and protecting these poachers Great Britain is guilty of an international offence justifying the intervention of the United States.

That is all very well, and a good case could have been made up on that theory by the able gentlemen retained by our Government to go to Paris. The trouble is that we have by deliberate act transferred the controversy to other and hopeless ground The questions to be decided at Paris have been defined by treaty, and our lawyers cannot go beyond them. The American

case as presented by Mr. STANTON is a case of "might have been."

So when the writer in the Law Register remarks that it is not his purpose "to take up the question of property rights in the Behring seal fishery or in the seals themselves, or that of jurisdiction over the waters of the Behring Sea, derived by transfer from Russia," and proceeds to other matters, he deprives his dissertation of any interest other than purely academic. The American side of the Behring Sea controversy is the case to be presented at Paris, within the narrow boundaries fixed by the treaty that constituted the tribunal; and on that case we go before the arbitrators foredoomed to failure.

### Dr. Briggs and His Followers.

The proposition of the Rev. Dr. CLARR of Harlem to withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry because he is out of sympathy with the declared views of the last General Assembly concerning the Scriptures, betokens the sensitiveness of his honor and the firmness of his consistency. But neither honor nor consistency compels him to such a step unless it is equally obligatory on Dr. Briggs and the majority of the New York Presbytery, in case the General Assembly of next May adheres to the position as to the Bible taken so emphatically by that body at its last two meetings.

So far as the New York Presbytery itself is concerned, Dr. CLARK has no reason to withdraw. He is with the majority in supporting the Biblical criticism of Dr. Briggs as within the rightful province of a Presbyterian minister. If Dr. BRIGOS can substantially reject the Divine authority of the Bible and attribute to it only human and fallible authority without objection from the Fresbytery, Dr. CLARK has the same privilege. If Dr. BRIGGS is free to think and teach as he pleases on the subject in a Presbyterian theological seminary. Dr. CLARK has no less liberty in a Presbyterian church.

Pending the decision of the coming General Assembly, therefore, Dr. CLARK has as much reason for remaining in the Presbyterian pulpit as Dr. VAN DYRE. In the report of the committee of the Presbytery, of which Dr. VAN DYKE was one, it was declared for the concurring body that Dr. Briggs has not "trangressed the limits of liberty allowed under our constitution to scholarship and opinion." They also endeavored to prevent the further consideration of his case on appeal to the General Assembly by suggesting that it "will be more wisely and justly determined by calm investigation and fraternal discussion than by judicial arraignment and process." If the majority of the New York Presbytery succeed in this effort, Dr. Clark can remain in the Presbyterian ministry without inconsistency and dishonor, though he teach that the Bible is not without error, that the Pentateuch was written long after the time of Moses, that ISAIAH was the author of only a part of the book aseribed to him in the canonical Scriptures, that the prophecy of the Bible is not all genuine, and that people may be saved without knowledge of Christ and the Scriptures.

At present it does not seem possible that the committee will be able to induce the General Assembly to revolutionize so completely the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and of all orthodox Protestantism. Probably it is because Dr. CLARK foresees that result that he feels it his duty as a man of honor to step down and out at once. If he cannot subscribe to the Westminster Confession, he is unwilling to pretend to preach its doctrines. Dr. BRIGGS, however, has no such scruples. He is ready to sub scribe to it every day, with mental reservations and with an interpretation directly contrary to the belief of Presbyterians for hundreds of years.

Hence we cannot avoid looking upon Dr Briggs as casuistical and dishonest beside the square and straightforward Dr. CLARK. The leader remains in spite of the declaration of the General Assembly that he ought in "Christian honor" to "withdraw from our ministry," but his follower has a more licate sense of his honorable obligations. It is fair to say in excuse for Dr. Baigos that he is sustained by the New York Presbytery in proceeding thus, and that he and they are fighting to bring the General Assembly over to their side. In the event of their success Dr. CLARK also could continue consistently in the Presbyterian ministry How will it be if they are not successful and really they have no hope of succeeding? Will they go out with the condemned heretic and his honorable follower, who retired voluntarily, or will they keep on in a Church which has repudiated their doctrines? Those doctrines must be repudiated by the General Assembly or the whole faith and system of theology of the Presbyterian Church must be reconstructed from

the foundation. It is useless for the New York Presbytery to try to keep the case of Dr. Briggs out of the General Assembly. It must go there to be settled finally one way or the other, and, unless the tone of the Presbyterian Church undergoes a decided change during the next three months, it will be determined adversely to Dr. BRIGGS, and his followers will be obliged to emulate the honor and consistency of Dr. CLARK by withdrawing from the Presbyterian ministry under the authority of the General Assembly The Presbyterian Church must either put them in control or turn them out, if it is to continue to receive the public respect.

## The Kalser's Threat.

The Reichstag will reassemble this week and we shall soon know how effective have been the efforts to overcome the resistance which the Army bill has thus far encountered. At a reception given to distinguished Generals the Emperor declared that he was determined to pass the measure and that all opposition to it would be crushed. This is the latest of the strange speeches by which WILLIAM II, has shown himself blind to the fact that both as King of Prussia and as German Emperor he is a constitutional and not an arbitrary sover-How the crushing process is to be carried out we are left to infer from the more or less inspired comments of newspapers supposed to represent the views of

the present Chancellor. One journal makes the surprising statement that the Emperor has the right to enlarge the German army without the assent of the people's representatives. This assertion is based on two clauses of the German Federal Constitution, one of which authorizes the Kaiser to define the number of soldiers to be kept under the colors while the other empowers him in certain circumstances to call out every able-bodied man. A recourse to the latter clause was only contemplated in the last extremity to enable the Fatherland to repel an invader The sovereign's right of defining the proportions of the standing army is rather nominal than real, since the power of making the appropriations needed to support it is reserved to the German Parliament. It is true that under the arrangement known

as the Septennate the Parliament agreed to fix in advance the military budget for a period of seven years. This budget, however, cannot be increased by a kreatzer with out the acquiescence of the Federal legislature. The bill now before the Reichstag calls for the addition of many millions of dollars to the military appropriation, besides the preliminary outlay of a large sum It is preposterous to say that the additional taxes required to meet such extra expenditures could be levied by imperial decree. It is equally absurd to suppose that the increased debt caused by such arbitrary expenditures would be meekly made good by enlarged matricular contributions on the part of the Constituent States. It follows that the Kaiser's prerogative to fix the size of the German army can only be exercised on paper, unless the Reichstag approves of his project, and provides the money with which it can be carried out.

There is, however, a lawful and practicable means of coercion to which the Kaiser may recur, although he will do so at the risk of provoking the resentment and indignation of his subjects. Under the working of the present military system, which nominally imposes three years' service with the colors, it has been customary to allow conscripts to return to their homes about the middle of their third year. Now, newspapers believed to express the intentions of Chancellor Capaivi announce that if the new Army bill is rejected, every conscript will be forced to serve out his whole term. This is a step that will carry dismay to every household in the Father land, but as it cannot be defended on grounds of military policy, it is certain to engender profound disaffection. Why, it will be asked, if two and a half years have been sufficient to transform a conscript into a thoroughly trained soldier, should be be detained six months longer from his home Is there any motive assignable for such a detention, except a vindictive purpose? With what show of decency can a constitutional ruler avenge himself upon his subtects, merely because they have chosen to exercise their constitutional right of determining how much of the people's money shall be devoted to military objects?

Of course, there would be no such unseemly talk about crushing opposition if the Kaiser had any hope of carrying out his military programme by constitutional But before the Reichstag adjourned it referred the Army bill to a committee, nearly three-fourths of whose members were known to disapprove of the measure in its original form. Under such circumstances the only legitimate expedient to which the Kalser could recur was that of a dissolution to be immediately followed by an appeal to the constituencies. From this course the Emperor shrank, being well aware that the German people are even more vehemently opposed to the increased taxation which would be rendered needful by an enlargement of the army than are their representatives in the present legislature. The split in the Conservative party on the anti-Semitic question furnishes another reason for avoiding a general election at this time. So WILLIAM II. has allowed his Chancellor to browbeat his subjects by threatening to keep their sons away from them six months longer than is necessary. This is the act rather of a Grand Vizier than of a statesman. No wonder that BISMARCK, speaking through the Hamburg Nachrichten, declares that his successor is weakening the feeling of confidence and loyalty with which the Kaiser ought to be regarded, and is lessening the stability of those Federal Institutions upon which the fabric of German unity is reared.

## No Mugwump Spoils Kitchen.

At the dinner of the Jacksonian Club of Utica, Mr. JOHN D. KERNAN of this city and of that, in responding to the toast, "The Coming Administration," made these sensible remarks about the course which it ought to take in regard to the bestowal of the offices:

"The propie did not deluge the Democratic party with their confidence and trust at the last pole in order to set it up as a wrangling patronage distributer, Our knowledge of the situation and of the actors concerned tells us that the coming Administration will try to avoid such controversies, and will have no favored patronage distributers in its service. The field ial appointments will be open to all Den nd selection will be from those deemed most fit for their places."

Mr. Kennan is one of the Democrats whom some of the cunning and selfish schemers who have persuaded Mr. CLEVE-LAND to oppose the election of Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., to the United States Senate have suggested as a candidate in place of Mr. MURPHY. We may assume that Mr. KER NAN is thoroughly in sympathy with Mr. CLEVELAND'S public policy. In declaring that it will be one part of that policy to have " no favored patronage distributers," Mr. KERNAN smashes the chief present political hope of Mr. CLEVELAND's false friends. That hope is and has been not to defeat Mr. MURPHY, for that is impossible, but to make the line between Mr. Mun-PHY and the Mugwump squad the line between anti-Administration and Administra tion, and thus to concentrate in a few hands the Federal patronage in this State.

There were possibilities of mischief to the Administration in the creation of a little bureau of patropage, a Board of Regents of the spoils. But Mr. KERNAN is positive that the next Administration will have no favored patronage distributers. So the gentlemen who have been fighting ostensibly against Mr. MURPHY and really to establish a Lonf and Fish Trust, are heating snow and munching wind.

How is it, Mr. GRACE? Do you move to make the nomination unanimous?

QUESTION: When a well-informed Caliornian who recently visited New York was asked to give the names of the famous liter ary men of California, he replied that he had never heard the name of any native author of that State: and this leads us to inquire what THE SUN thinks of a populous American State that has no literature of its own?

ANSWER: California has had several literary men who have written books worthy of respect, including at least two professors in the State University, Mr. H. H. BANCKOFF, a native of Ohlo, who resides in California, is the author of historical works of very great importance. Mr. Joaquin Miller, born in Indians, who now lives in San Francisco, has produced poems that are highly meritorious and Mr. AMBROSE BIERCE of the same city, who is also, we believe, a native of Indiana, has done much writing of prose and verse that can be praised. The distinguished Mr. BRET HARTE, who was born in New York, once lived in California, and thefe wrote the things that first gave him fame as an American The Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, a humorist. native of New York city, but a resident of San Francisco for years before his death there. was the author of at least one book of elesermons. Mr. RICHARD REALF, an English-born poet of sentiment and heroism who was somehow related to Lord Byron, and whose works are worthy of preservation spent his last years in California, where he died. We have not a doubt that there are, or have been, yet other meritorious authors in California, though their names may not have secome famous in the world, or may not arise in our mind at this time. There is in California an excellent literary magazine, the

Overland Monthly.

We are forced to admit, however, that the Golden State cannot boast of any native literary celebrities of the first rank; and, while contemplating this fact, we are free to remark that even the sheen of gold is less attractive than the lustre of Intellectual genius. Callfornia! how musical is the word. And again we cry out, California! Give us the letters of high thought; give us philosophy and romance and poetry and art. Give us of the soul!

The tax rate in New York city is low, the credit of the municipality is high; the city debt is within the constitutional limits. The increase in the value of land at eligible points for needed local improvements is not less than 5 per cent. per annum, and as the city can borrow the sums of money needful at 2%, delay in prosecuting such works is a dead loss, in nearly every case. There is no time like the present for satisfying popular requirements in needful and justifiable public

In a sketch that has recently been printed of a living literary man, we are told that "it is his custom to write about 6,000 words every day." There is no man in all the world who can write every day 0,000 words that are worth reading, or one-half that number. For a good solid day's work of a man of thought and knowledge, 1,000 words are sufficient; and if on any one day he writes twice that number. he should take a rest the next day.

We are not speaking of convists or shorthand reporters, but of men who think with all their soul as they write with all their power.

The fast-writing author whose biography lies before us is sometimes seized with the scribbler's mania, and, while it lasts, he surpasses, on a long stretch, his ordinary daily record of 6,000 words. A short while ago he knocked off in twenty-five days a book containing 150,000 words; and, as he wrote on the eighthour system, he must have thought and written 750 words every hour of his working day, right straight along, or at the rate of about thirteen words a minute. We are disposed to guess that this author's literary value, remarkable as it is, might be enlarged if he had some experience of the writer's cramp.

The new rule of the Long Island Railroad. that its servants shall not drink intoxicating liquors while on duty, is good; and there is no doubt that it will be rigorously enforced. It is in accordance with the law of the State; it is necessary to the safeguarding of passengers and the protection of the property of the company: It cannot surely be in violation of the constitution of any labor union.

The rule is enforced by a good many other railroad companies. It ought to be enforced by every company in the United States. No engineer, or brakeman, or switchman, or ticket agent, or other employee, who drinks liquor while on duty, ought to be retained in

the service of any railroad. Under modern industrial methods it has become imperative that the men engaged in very many branches of industry shall drink with discretion, if they drink at all, and shall wholly refrain from drinking until the day's duties are over. A man in a machine shop, or a cotton mill, or a furniture factory, or a business establishment, or a newspaper office, must have a clear head and steady nerves all the must be conducted more systematically in our times than they were in other times, not long ago, and the tendency of things is toward a still better ordering of all of them.

We are opposed to the drunken habit: we are in favor of sobriety; we have noticed that railroad people, as well as other people, who indulge in heavy draughts of strong dring while they have work to do, are apt to neglect their work. As for those men who can't get through the day without a mug of beer, or a glass of wine, or a nip of whiskey, we must leave them to their ways, in the hope that they will suffer no harm on account of them, and will not, in any event, go beyond the bounds of reason.

The French just now are not very kindly disposed toward the Prime Minister of Madagascar, though he is perhaps the only man in the world who has the distinction of having been the husband of three Queens. It would seem to be one of the most important duties of the Prime Minister to wed the ruler of his country if that potentate happens to be a Queen. At any rate, the elderly statesman who is the husband of the present Queen, a lady who has not yet reached middle life, was also the husband of her two immediate predecessors on the throne of the Hoyas. He has become so accustomed to guard with jealous care the rights of his royal spouses that he seems to forget the fact that the island is now a French protectorate; and herein lies the grievance of which the French complain.

It requires a long time adequately to map a great lake like Victoria Nyanza. Its present outlines have little resemblance to those SPERE gave it, and new explorers are making changes every year. When STANIEV was last there he reported a prolongation of the southwest corner, which some time after was mapped by Father Schynse. Then Capt. Stuhl-MANN made important changes in Father Schyner's map, and that corner of the lake is at last supposed to be fairly well mapped. Last summer Dr. BAUMANN began his work on the southeast side, where he discovered a large gulf never heard of before, and this will further change the lake as it appears on the maps. Untiring labor and vigilance is the price of accuracy in such matters.

### THE GREATEST NEWSPAPER. Public Opinion in Meyersdale, Pa.

From the Meveraliste Registe. THE SUN easily occupies first place among the great metropolitan daily newspapers of the world. For reliability and accuracy of its news it is without a peer. Editorially THE SUN is distinguished by a broad Americanism and a terse and vigorous style that command the admiration and attention of the reader. whether he is in sympathy with the policies of the paper or not. In its discussion of public questions it is always right. During the Homestead trouble when demagogues in the sanctum were seeking to add to the complica-

MR. WHITNEY AND CITY RAILROADS. Not Opposed to the Extension of the Elevated

thoroughly trustworthy journal.

tions this journal stood like a solid wall for the

rights of both sides, an all-around reliable and

Raticonds.

To the Epiton of The Sex-Sec. I observe in The Sex this morning a suggestion made to me. With a considerable part of the suggestion i quite agree.

"There is business enough to this tewn for the surface roads is well as for the extended elevated systson." I go further and express the opinion that any improvement in the facilities of borsi frants; brings an increase of population, and leading all the local pas-senger railroads. That is history and experience. The elevated railroads have beined to build up the

town, and incidentally the sortise roads, instead of being injured, have benefited from their prosperity. You may ascribe it to a sortish cause if you choose, but I have always advocated, in public and private giving the elevated roads increased and improved facilities. I reserve my right of private judgment as to details, but the above has been at all times my penly expressed opinion.

openly expressed opinion.

When you, therefore, say I should "desist from the frantic if not fulle amount upon the elevated system inaugurated in the Norld, I beg to most respectfully protest that you are misintormed. There is absolutely no foundation for any such suggestion. I have not been in any way regarizant of the movements of the New York Westi regarding the elevated railroads, ex-cept such knowledge as I have derived from reading the paper. It happens that within the last ten days have neither seen nor communicated with any person who is connected in any way with that newspaper.
I would not if I could prevent the elevated road WILLIAM C. WHITNEY. getting additional facilities.

From the Chicago Nesse Record.

Magician.—Will some gentleman in the audience
y lend me his watch?
Chicago audience then rose to its feet with one
d and three up its hands.

THE MANIFEST DESTINY OF CANADA. The Greater United States to be Desired by All Americans,

From the Chicago Beraid. While a vociferous fraction of the population of Canada continue to proclaim loyalty to the British Crown, it is becoming more obvious every decade that the destiny of the Dominion is amalgamation with the United States. The bitter experience the practical and independent majority of the Canadians have with the greed of British commerce, the subjection of the material interests of the country to foreign dictation for foreign profit, the despotiem exercised over domestic manufactures and shipping by the great railway corporations that are as essentially British as any railroad in England or Scotland, and the impossibility of shaking off this foreign incubus so long as the supremacy of the British Parliament is tolerated, render a vigorous and immediate movement for amalgamation inexpedient, but assure the ultimate independence of Canada.

Happily the principle of local self-government, so long denied to Canada by the British Crown after the American colonies had taken it by force, is already so familiar to the people of the Dominion that consolidation of their political institutions with ours will scarcely cause material disturbance throughout the Dominion. Conformity to paramount constitutional principles down in our organic law will be easier for the Canadians now than it was in the last century for a considerable proportion of the Americans of the time.

Four-fifths of the Canadian people are natives of this continent. Of the alien born the nost numerous are natives of the United Kingdom. This shows the presence in the population of Canada of a homogeneous element exceeding proportionally that in our own population. In absorbing Canada we would add to our own elements drawn from exactly the same fountains as those whence our own have come.

If Canada accept amalgamation with the United States it must also accept the constitutional prescriptions which are fundamental in the republic, and a life Senate, no matter by whom nominated, would, therefore, suffer extinction. This and the vice-royalty, with its petty court and its perpetuation of flunkyism and trumpery, is the only feature of their political institutions which the Canadians would have to sacrifice in order to become actually democrats, and the sacrifice is not one that would wrench the country deeply. Perhaps the school laws would also encounter some change; but as the people of each American State regulate their school systems as they please, the provinces of Canada becoming American States would be entitled to the same constitutional rights.

Amalgamation may not take place this year or next year, but it is the manifest destiny of Canada. That it is the duty of the American people to encourage but not to coerce the unity of the two countries is equally clear.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

The new Toronto Sun advocates "the politi cal union, or rather reunion, of Canada and the United States of America, and that the seven Canadian provinces enter that great confederation as seven free sovereign States upon terms honorable and advantageous to both peoples." The San is an apparently prosperous paper

already. Its prosperity, however, will increase as time goes on, and when the time comes, a come it will sooner or later, that Miss Canada throws herself into the arms of Uncle Sam, he Sun will be proud to remember it was first in the field to advocate the wedding.

From the Chicago Herald

Windson, Ont., Jan. 6.—"Now," said Mr. White, "there is no use to talk of 'trade relations' and 'commercial unions' and 'reciprocity treaties. They are mere compacts to be broken in a day or a week. The thing to be had is political union. Ontario ought to be a State in the Union. She has 2,400,000 population, the vast majority of them American in feeling and symbathy and in ready accord with the sentiment of the States. There is hardly a family in Ontario that hasn't a member in the United States—mostly in the West—and the drift of sentiment is in favor of allying ourselves with the great nation south of us, or, as J. W. Longley of Nova Scotia recently put it, 'the most powerful nation that God ever permitted to exist upon the globe."

## WILL THEY DARE IT?

hiengo Women Talking About Disclosing Their Feet Beneath Short Skirts.

From the Chicago Dutly Tribune, Will Chicago women in some moment of enthusiasm pledge themselves to wear street dresses "that hans above the ground three inches or more ?" This is the question that has been agitating the minds of various members of the gentle sex in this city since they read the account of the action taken by

their sisters in Kaneas City. It is a acrious matter demanding serious thought, and that is just what is being given it. So far as the women who stand at the head of the dress referm novement here are concerned, their sentiments are those of unqualified approval tinged with admiration and even envy. It is hard to have a little place like Kansas City steal a march upon Chicago. But there are other feminine views on the subject of clothing which are not adequately represented by the womer who advocate radical modifications of conventions

A prominent North Side society woman was interviewed on the subject vesterday aftern-"Three inches above the ground " was her first utter nee. "Nothing more likely."

The North Side woman proceeded to explain "You see," said she, "since winter began the Prench dressmallers have been shortening skirts. The newest reception toilets clear the ground completely; the street gowns are lopped off in a corresponding ratio All the possibilities point therefore to a ragime brevity in the matter of skirts, the like of which w men have not experienced for many a year. I really don't think that the action of the Kansas City Society of Women Suffragists will have much inductice bringing about this revolution. Even the force of the e would avail little against the dictum of the Paris fashion makers But by cooperating the two can work wonders. I wouldn't be surprised if the Kons. city reformers had received a tip from the French capital and had governed their action accordingly. "There is another element that will enter more or less into the general attitude toward the new fashion."

Here she hesitated. The reperier waited in respect-ful silence. Finally she continued:

"The women who have pretty feet and well-turned."

#### inkies will be the first to adopt it." Texas Criticises the Columbian Colo.

From the Gulieston Duily News, Fifty of the Columbian half-dollar pieces have been eceived in this city from the World's Fair Association

at Chicago. These coins are ugly enough.

The front side of the coin has an elegant likeness of the late Sitting Buil. This, however, is said to be meant for Columbus. The patriotic American can take he hotee, and the Know nothings certainly will claim th head to be in ended for Sitting Bull because of that gentleman being an American. On the right shoulder appears the letter H. This certainly indicates the loca n of either a boll or a harnacle.

There also is a Pkeness of Columbus's ship, unde sail. At first blush the ship seems to be on wheels, but closer examination shows that the two wheels are the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The ship seems to se surrounded by a herd of porpoises, but probably the is meant for waves.

There is a fishing polettinged out of an after port in

the cable of the ship, and one gathers an idea that the venturesome mariner is either bailing his book and b ng about a bile he just had, or has hauled in a fire prar beneath the vessel.

The coin is of the same size and weight as the old run of half dollars, and, for all they are sold at a heavy

#### Senator Gorman's Optimism From the Baltimore America

New York, Jan. 8.—Last Priday night Senator Gorman decided to forget politics for a brief time and went to Daly's Theatre to enjoy the play. Just in front of the senator sat a lady wearing an immense hat with a regular stage obstruction in the shape of feathers. It following the movements of the principals about the stage he was compelled to keep up a sort of see saw. dodging motion with his head all during the play, "You didn't enjoy the play much." said the Ame for orrespondent to the Senator as he came out. "Well," he said. "I could hear very well, indeed." He

said this with a significant accent on the word "hear,

Information from an Information Bureau.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

He was one of the "Cholly" variety, with a smooth acc and a subtrer in his scart. He demanded of Major tiller, the Chesterdeld of the Elimball counter:

"At is Mr. Jones in:
"Ro, he's out alt."
"When will be be in:
"When will be be in:

A MINING TOWNS DILEMMA. Rearranging an Indian Reservation in Order to Bring McMillen Ontoldo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-The House has assed, and the Senate has now under consideration, a bill for taking the mining town of McMillen out of the White Mountain reservation, in which it had unexpectedly found itself, and restoring it to the public domain.

The case is a curious one, and illustrates ome of the vagaries of reservation making in that region. The boundaries of the White Mountain Apache reservation in Arizona were established about twenty years ago. In 1876 an Executive order was made which purported to reduce the reservation along its western boundary. The year before, it also appears, rich mineral deposits had been discovered in that neighborhood, and miners settled there and founded a mining camp which ultimately contained 3,000 inhabitants. They had a Post Office, quartz mills, and other necessary buildings.

They took their risk of ownership, and, in the loose way of doing things characteristic of They took their risk of ownership, and, in the loose way of doing things characteristic of some Government officers, were allowed to stay, although it was suspected by the Indian Office that they were on the reservation, whose boundary was set down on taper, but had never been marked out by accurate survey. The local land officer, however, took the part of the miners and sold tracts of land, and on two or more of the entries thus made the General Land Office Issued patents. It is said that the miners went on the land in good faith, and this may very well be, as they could hardly be expected to know more than the Land Office about the mafter. There was a doubt, and they took the benefit of it. The subject was then left for years unsettled.

At last, in 1830, a proper survey was made. It was found that McMillen, with its mines and mills, was a good three-quarters of a mile within the Indian boundary. Of course by that time it was out of the question to evict this population and destroy the town and its industries. It only remained to compensate the Indians for the encroachment on their domains. Accordingly a bill has been passed to cut off a tract of 500 square miles including the town, from the White Mountain reservation, conditioned on the free consent of the Indians, who are to be paid for the lands.

The provisions on this latter pointare that the non-mineral lands shall be sold for not less than \$1.25 per acre, cash, while the mineral lands are disposed of according to law. Entries already made in accordance with such terms are to be confirmed. The money received is to be used first to pay for the survey, and then the remainder is to be held in trust for the Indians and expended for their benefit.

This arrangement seems to be the best possible for getting the town of McMillen out of

their benefit.
This arrangement seems to be the best possible for getting the town of McMillen out of its perplexing situation, while dwing full justice to the red man, for whom the sale of this rough, uncultivable mountain strip is all clear gain, as he could not turn to advantage the mineral deposits.

FOR THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY. Its Trustees Considering Plans for a New

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-The Corcoran Art. Gallery, which long since outgrew its present proportions, is to be enlarged. The trustees recently purchased about two-thirds of a square on Seventeenth street and New York wenue, diagonally opposite the State Department. The intention is to erect a building ment. The Intention is to erect a building that will have a frontage of 281 feet on Seventeenth street, 170 feet on New York avenue, and 150 feet on E street. Ultimately the entire lot will be covered with a building which will be double the size of the present structure. Plans have been prepared and submitted by three local architects and one from New York. The cost of this structure will be about \$450,000. The entire building, when finished, will represent an outlay of \$1,000,000 exclusive of the ground, which, it is understood, cost \$150,000.

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Liverpool's elevated electric railway along the line of locks is to be opened on Feb 4. A party of six guns abot over 5,500 rabbits on Lord

Ancester's estate in England this arason.
A district measurager service is to be established and put into operation immediately in Paris, under a concession from the Government to M. Hollebecque. Some manuscripts of Tennyson's earliest published poems were sold at auction in London two weeks ago and bought for £480 by the representative of a Cam-bridge publishing house.

A religious census of Australia, just completed, shows

1,485,000 members of the Church of England, 80,118 Catholica, 493,300 Preabyterians, and 394,594 Methodists. These are the four most numerous denomina-

London Truth hopes that the recent experiment of shipping oranges direct from Florida to England will prove successful, because "the fruit is of exceptionally ine quality, and quite equal, if not superior, to any of the many varieties we now have in our own market. Municipal electric lighting has proved a financial uccess in the St. Pancras vestry district of London fter a year's trial. The vestry has made a profit of £1,068 over working expenses and raved £3,000 in the

ighting of public thoroughtares, a gain to the munici-Krupp's gun-making establishment and the Gruson gun manufactory near Magdeburg, have been amales mated. Krupp possesses the secret of the manufacture of the best steel for heavy guns, and the Gruson works have hitherto produce i the best armor plating in Gerany and the most effective armor m

in the world. Statustics of the cost of the late general election in Italy show the amounts spent on "treating" to aggregate a total of 10,000,000 lire, about \$2,000,000, In ome districts the peasants had meat and w.ne. all the cared for, at the candidate's expense, for a whole week before the election, and one candidate is said to have spent 100,000 lire for "electoral purposes."

Cock fighting is legal in Scotland. Seven Judges at the Edinburgh High Court of Justiciary lately quashed a conviction on a charge of cock fighting obtained under the Cruelty to Animals act. The opinion was given by the Judges that if Parliament had meant to prohibit a sport so old, so long practised, and so familiar, it would have done so in plain and unmistakable lan

Successful experiments for the use of the telephone n warfare have been made in France. Telephonists ave been organized in sets of two men, each set being provided with equipment for a mile of telephone con unication. The receiving and transmitting appare tus is very simple, and is attached to the cap, the wire is on reels, in the form of a breastplate, and the whole equipment for each man weighs less than six pounds. The London Chamber of Arbitration appears to be well established and working successfully along the lines and down by the founds a. Its proceedings in a case heard before it two weeks ago are described thus: The arbitrator was one of the ablest men in the city of London; the hearing occupied two hours; the who If the fees amounted to four guiness, and the case rould certainly have occupied four days in hearing in a court of law."

Another long distance ride, this time between Vienna and Rome, is proposed, and likely to be definitely arranged. The distance will be about twice that from Herlin to Vienna. The principal prizes are to be awarded to those ribers whose horses finish in the best condition, having due regard to the time occupied in the ride. Many of the horses ridden in the heriin-Vienna contest have since died, and engraved hoofs are being

targely collected as mementos of the event. R. B. Marston, director of the publishing firm of Samp n Low, Marston & Co., sa s of American spelling: "An American author objects quite as much as an Eng-glish author does to have his spelling altered, and albough I beartily jo n in wishing that the spelling of English, or, should I say, British, and American writers as identical still, fifty millions of people have a right please themselves and even to consider that they are nearer to the English of our common forefathers than

The bark Gladys on a recently finished voyage from Iquique to Hamburg passed a large iceberg in 43" south tie. A very plainly marked beaten track was noticed pie. A very blanny marked beaten track was noticed on the t-orthwest side of the berg, and a rude side er, acparently eleft in the ice. One of the bodies tay jus-outside the shelter and another in the pathway leading to it. No signs of fire could be seen, and night coming on and the piace being densely packed with bergs, the Gladys could make no investigation. The impression was that the dead bodies were those of shipwrecked propie whose vessel had probably been sunk by contact with the berg, who had clambered on to it for safety and died from exposure and want. Some of the romantic events set forth in Donizetti's

opera. The Daughter of the Regiment, are paralleled in a story from St. Petersburg. In one of Russia's lighter wars are introublesome tribes some twenty years ago the soldiers of the Kekholmaky regiment found on the battlefield after an engagement the body of a woman with a little girl baby chaped in her arms. The child was adopted by the regiment and named Maria Kekholmskaya. She was educated at the expense of the regiment, has always lived with it, and has been in every sense the daughter of the regiment. Some little time ago Lieut. Schlemmer of the fzumsky Dragoons fell in love with the young woman. He proposed, and the whole regiment, acting as her father, considered his proposal, investigated his character, and received ten imoniais from his bro her officers. He was graciously accepted, and the couple are to be weaded shortly with interesting ceremony that befits the character of the case.

Enjoyment All Around.

MR. NEELY OF TEXAS BUYS A BRICK. He Save He Purchased It in New York Co.

From the Galerston Daily News,

Prom the Galerston Duily Ness.

Darlas, Dec. 31.—This morning an old man appeared at the St. James Hotel and secured a room. He asked the night clerk who showed him up for a hammer, saying that he wanted to open a box. The clork procured a hammer for him and asked him if he wished his Lox opened. He thanked the clerk fer his tendered services, but preferred, he said, to open the box himself. The clerk returned to his duties, soon forgetting the stranger, who had registered as D. Neely. Bridgeport, Tex. In about ten minutes after the clerk had left him the old man came running down stairs. He rushed up to the clerk and exclaimed in a loud voice: "I've been robbed."

The clerk thinking that perhaps some sharper had swimiled the old man out of \$10.

rushed up to the clerk and exclaimed in a lond voice: "I've been robbed, and robbed."

The clerk thinking that perhaps some sharper had swindled the old man out of \$10 or \$15, and that he had just counted his money and discovered his loss, asked. "Of how much have you been robbed?"

"I've been robbed of \$4,500, sir. I shipped the meney from New York to Dallas in that box, and when I opened it I found nothing in it but a brick."

"Where did you get the money?"

"I drew it out of a bank in New York."

"What have you done with the brick you found in the box?"

"I threw it out the window."

In the afternoon a reporter talked to the old man. He had received some circulars and went to New York to buy money. He said, with many stops: "A man took me around and around through a place and then into a little door. He was a man with gray bair and had a black moustache. He was as sharp as a briar. There was a red complex borned man with him, who had a sandy moustache. We got the money out of a bank and put it in a box. I'ut it in the box myself and saw it shipped by the Wells-Farge Company to Dallas, Tex."

Mr. J. T. M. Connor, Wells-Farge agent, said to a News reporter: "We delivered at the St. James to the address of D. Neely a package weighing eight pounds."

### Queer Conduct of a Bride and Groom that From the McKeesport Times

Were to Be.

From the McKersput Times.

Andrew Parker and Mary Seidler of Braddock were to have been married at noon yesterday at St. Michael's Catholic church. The building was filled with friends and relatives, and the Rev. Raymond Weider stood at the altar with the contracting parties and their attendants ready to begin the coremony.

Suddenly the assemblage was startled to see the bride step backward and reluse to take part in the ceremony, and while they yet wondered the to-be-bride, without offering any explanation, turned and made her way alone to the basement of the church, where she book off her weiding gown and veil and attired herself in a street costume she had provided. As she came out of the basement smiling, it appeared to be triumphantly, and made her way down the steps to the street, she was followed by Parker. He stopped her and informed her that he had paid \$1.50 for a marriage license, and now that he was not to get the benefit of the license he proposed to have the \$1.50. With a low courtesy Miss Seidler pulled out her purse and handed him a \$5 gold piece, and told him to take his \$1.50 out of it. Parker put the gold piece in his nocket. Miss Seidler persisted in her demand for \$3.50 change, and poonle began to gather around. Parker, losing control of himself, struck the young woman in the face and on the breast several times, and then hastily made his way through the crowd and disappeared.

It is supposed by many that Miss Seidler did as she did for the express purpose of mortifying Parker. The pair first met about filteen months ago, and have been engaged for about four months.

#### The Lady and the Big Gray Cat. From the Chicago News Record.

"Kindly assist me with this basket-careful, The speaker, a large, handsome woman, had just entered the depot. Diamonds bothed playfully in her ears, and the dress she were would have made Worth weep for 102.

Passenger Agent Cummings promptly took the basket. It was of nedium size, richly trimmed with satin and decorated with variculored ribbons. The contents were covered by a quilt beautifully decorated with needlework. It weighed in all nearly forty pounds. Mr. Cummings was amazed that a woman of

colored ritbons. The contents were covered by a quilt beautifully decorated with needle-work. It weighted in all nearly forty nounds. Mr. Cummings was amazed that a woman of her evident wealth should be carrying such a heavy burden.

Suddenly he felt a strange jolting in the basket. The quilt was heaving up and down. Mr. Cummings thought of babies, dogs, snakes, chickens, and mud turtles all in less than a second. It was with a feeling of relief that he deposited the mysterious bundle on a seat by the side of the woman.

"Come, Dick," she said, plensantly.

Instantly the quilt went up with a volcanio burst, and out popped, like a whiskered Jackin-the-box, a huge gray cat. It was the largest that Mr. Cummings had ever seen. Dick stood nearly eighteen inches high, and was long and broad in propertion. His weight exceeded thirty-five pounds. After showing him proudly the lady snapped her fingers and the huge cat jumped back into the basket.

Dick is the Golinh of his race. He wore about his neck a richly ornamented gold hand bearing a medal from the recent Paris cat show. His owner, the handsome lady, never travelled without him close at her side. Dick was given a drink of water, which he received with a rare display of feline majesty, and the Mr. Cummings here him out to the Baltimore and Ohio train which left at 3:15.

## Found a Mummy Head is a Siver Box.

From the Philadelphia P res. YSLETA, Tex., Jan. 5.—A few days ago Manuel Garrizo, a Mexican laborer on the Prairie Rose Ranch, near this town, found what is thought to be a relic of the Aztecs. It is the head of a man inclosed in a box of silver. It was found in a mound at the foot of the llorsehend Hills, to be a relic of the Azices. It is the head of a man inclosed in a lox of silver. It was found in a mound at the foot of the Horsebend Hills, a range running north of this place. The mound, which is a small one, had always been looked upon as natural. Garrizo, wanting dirt to fill a low pinco near his door, took it from the mound. He dug several feet into the mound, when he discovered a metal box, which he opened and found in it a peculiar round object. It appeared to be a clay ball, but when he struck it ne found that the clay covered a cloth which was wrapped about a skull. It was rather a mummied head, for the skin and hair were there.

The bend is that of an elderly man of undoubted Indian origin, as shown by the high check bones and long black hair. One temple is crushed in showing how he met his death, though the hair is clastered down over the break in the skull. The hox is roughly made, and is covered with rude hierogly-phies representing a sacrifice to the gods. That the head had been subjected to an emislaming process is proven by the absence of brains and its remarkable state of preservation.

## Her Night in a Voult with the Bead,

Ther Night in a Voult with the Dead.

Donnthe Picker in Impack.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Mary Slach, living on Gallup street, attended a neighbor's funeral Tuesday, and during the final ceremony, which took place in a vail in Woodland temetery, she dropped asteen. She was sitting on a camp chair in an obscure corner of the yault, and when at 4:30 clock the mourners desarted she did not awake. The door change I and the lock slipped into place, but still she slent.

At 3 o'clock the next morning she awoke, shivering. Her cries aroused the guard, who, instead of opening the wault door at once, telephoned to liams Bros. undertakers, begging them to come quick because their last "subject" had come to life and wanted to get out of her coffin. Two coffins had been denosited in the vault yesterday, so the guard telephoned another undertaker. Two policemen were also summoned in hot haste.

During all this delay Mrs. Slach had been rending the air with her cries for assistance, but the guard watted for the undertakers. Finally undertakers, policemen, and guard cautiously undertakers, policemen, and guard cautiously undertakers, policemen, and guard cautiously undertakers beginned in quite ill to-day.

Smelt Pisherawa's Luck.

### Smelt Pishermen's Luck. I row the Lor land I a to P at.

There was quite a panie among the smelt fishermen of streadwater the other evening. On the ice below the take mill are about twenty of the little wooden box houses used by the fishermen. On one of the coldest evenings of this week the fishermen were sought on sconced in their little houses, with warm five, place lit, and lines hanging down through holes in the ice for the benefit of the smelts. It had been so coid that the water next the tide mill had frozen soft, so that when the miller hoisted his gate the water, instead of taking its accustomed channel, ran out on up of the lee to a depth of about six inches. The flood was upon the lishermen before they were aware of its cause. At once there was a name. They for their warm houses and rushed headlong for the bank. Soon one of them, a genius, hitched a rope to his house and dragged it ashere. In a few minutes all had adopted the plan, and in a twinkling the smelt village had vanished. When the water subsided they returned.

Demonstrates Strange Story.

Prom the Chicago Itally Inter-Ocean.

Dubuque. Ia. Jan. 4.—James Samuels of Dubuque. Ia. Jan. 4.—James Samuels of Dubuque. a sergeant in the Twenty-first lows. was one of the seventy-five Americans who went to Cuba twenty years ago on the steamer Virginius and were shot by the Spaniards at Santiago. His name appeared in the list of the dead, and his tamily mourned in mass such. They have just received a letter from him written at the Soldiers' Home. Covington. Ind. He states that he was shot through the head and left for dead. Chance friends nursed him hack to health, but the shot destroyed his memory, and the past was a blank. By some means unknown to him he recently reached Chicago, where he was recognized by an army comrade who brought him to Covington, where his memory was restored.

An irritated throat is soothingly treated by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established curative for Coughs and Coide, and all Bronchial and Lung treation